

# **A review on the awareness of health care practitioners on medical waste: A Case South African Health Care**

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## **Abstract**

This article presents an overview on the awareness of healthcare practitioners have on medical waste produced in the health environment in the South African Republic. An analysis of the literature was conducted to identify a gap within published articles between the years 2013 to 2018 that are relevant to health care waste practices covered by various researchers in the health sector. Many authors emphasize on the importance of following proper procedures when it comes to handling health care waste and also highlight continuous training programs of health care practitioners on waste management. It is recommended that the South African Department of Health should play an active role in ensuring that the health care practitioners follow the standard waste management procedures in place.

**Keywords:** health care waste, health care practitioners, hazardous waste

## **1. Introduction**

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

In an effort to save people's lives, the health care sector produce various hazardous materials to the environment which in turn harmful to the people whom it care for. It has been indicated that unmanaged waste management in the health care can be harmful to the surrounding and can be very gravely to the community (Sanjeev *et al.* 2014; Liu *et al.* 2014; Ghasemi and Yusuff, 2015). Inadequate management of health care waste is mainly caused by lack of finances, shortage of human resources and most importantly improper management of waste in the health care sector, which has been a big consent to hospitals and communities as a whole (Bhardwa and Joshi 2016; Sharma *et al.* 2013).

The dental sector within the health care can have damaging effects, such as used disposable items, chemical waste, and infectious wastes just to mention a few (Sanjeev *et al.*, 2014). The sector produces a variety of materials that have contaminated fluids (Sharma *et al.*, 2013). In as much as recent amendments have been made in the waste management programs to administer waste management in health care (Sanjeev *et al.*, 2014; Thakur and Ramesh, 2016) and global awareness programs have been raised, as indicated by Sharma *et al.* (2013), unfortunately the global wastage in the health care has not seen a decrease. However, South African government has recognized the gravely threat of improper handling of the health waste and set regulations to regulate the problem (Ghasemi and Yusuff, 2015). Nevertheless, research shows that the management of waste in the health care has been quite a challenging task (Nemathaga *et al.* 2008; Hangulu and Akintola, 2017). Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to provide an overview of the knowledge of health care practitioners with regards to healthcare waste handling in South Africa.

### **1.2 Rationale and Scope of the Study**

The South African Department of Health and the South African National Standards (SANS) have determined that improvement in the primary health care along with how waste is handled in the sector through re-engineering the processes (Hangulu and Akintola, 2017). Above 90% of South African waste produced in health care are burnt, whereas wastes that are considered as non-toxic are openly dump in open spaces (Nemathaga, *et al.*, 2008). The knowledge of health practitioners with regards to how medical waste can be best handled can go a long way in reducing the risks this practice produces (Elnour *et al.*, 2015).

### **1.3 Aim, Objectives and Value of the Study**

This study aims at reporting in a form of a summary of existing publications on the waste related to health care in the Republic of South Africa and how it impacts on the environment, the study further recommends ways to better manage as well as handle health care waste to improve the lives of patients and health care givers.

## **2. Literature Review**

Waste in health care can be defined as unusable medical materials that is produced after care has been provided to a patient (Hangulu and Akintola, 2017) generated from medical facilities such hospitals, clinics and any other facility providing medical care. Furthermore, it can be defined as waste that occur from providing medical treatment to individuals and animals (Azuike *et al.* 2015, Hollal *et al.* 2015). Sanjeev *et al.* (2014) indicated that these medical wastes can be divided in two types in terms of their environmental and human effects:

- (1) the ones that affects the environment with different hazardous waste,
- (2) the ones that have an immediate infectious effect to people who are exposes to them.

Hakim *et al.* (2013) pointed out that waste in healthcare has become one of the leading problems in the environment and society as a whole, due to the fact that it generates extensive and unusable amount of materials, as supported by Ghasemi and Yusuff, (2015). This waste is also poorly handled by many in developing countries (Hakim *et al.*, 2013).

In their study conducted in Dhata city, India, Sharma *et al.* (2013) reveal that the failure to properly dispose of medical waste is mostly accredited to the lack of awareness, inexistence proper policies and laws to better handle these wastes. In another study conducted in India, it is shown that only 1.6% of the paramedics are aware of the correct waste categories and how they are handled and sorted (Azuike *et al.* 2015; Bhardwa and Joshi, 2016). Chudasama, *et al.* (2013) further affirm that the poor handling of medical waste contribute greatly to pollution in the environment. In the same flow of thought, improper management of these wastes also put in danger the life and health of health practitioners (Kumar *et al.*, 2015).

Sanjeev, *et al.* (2014) suggest that for medical waste to be managed properly, different types of waste must be treated separately and contained independently. In the past two decades the amount of hazardous waste have increased drastically (Ramokate, 2008) and as a result, it has posed some serious challenges to the general population globally (Hangulu and Akintola, 2017).

Healthcare workers have the responsibility to take care of the environment in which the work by ensuring proper handling of wastes (Sanjeev *et al.*, 2014). Consequently, poor and incorrect knowledge of medical waste management in healthcare environment poses life-threatening health consequences, especially in developing countries (Chudasama, *et al.* 2013; Thakur and Ramesh 2015; and Azuike *et al.* 2015), where the understanding of healthcare workers in terms of medical waste management is significantly low (Azuike, *et al.*, 2015). The effects on the natural environment as well as people is quite adverse. The knowledge and attitude of health practitioners forms a pillar in correct healthcare waste management (Sanjeev, *et al.*, 2015). However, the lack of this knowledge and correct attitude will lead to health care facilities becoming a hub of infectious environment (Chudasama, et al, 2013).

Even though there have been a significant increase of awareness in the health care (Sharma, et al, 2013), there must be still a great emphasis placed on regular training toward waste management amongst health care practitioners (Chudasama, et al, 2013). This will mean that appropriate management of how waste is handled will be effectively embraced (Bhardwaj and Joshi, 2016).

In Table 1, Ghasemi and Yusuff, (2015) outline a summary of different types health wastes, which were also noted by Nemathaga *et al.* (2008), such as infectious wastes, sharps, pathological, pharmaceuticals, genotoxic and radioactive. They discuss their full descriptions, source and health hazards. The table provide an overview of health care waste that can be used as a guideline for management in the health care sector as well as health care practitioners.

Table 1. Wastes Related Healthcare: Types, Illustrations, Origins, and Health Threats (Ghasemi and Yusuff, 2015)

Type	Illustration	Origin	Health Threat
<b>Wastes of Infectious Nature</b>	Consists of supplies and tools that have been in touch with individuals and creatures diseased with extremely communicable pathogens and germs (fungi, parasites, viruses, bacteria) presenting a potential for the transmission of diseases.	Squanders from medical procedures and dissections on patients with irresistible sicknesses, gloves, cook's garments; blood, excreta and various body liquids and ruined materials from segregation units; cylinders for dialysis and channels; contaminated creatures; lab stocks and societies, disconnection wards, dialysis cylinders and channels.	Ocular, skin, gastro-enteric, respiratory, genital infections, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), fevers that are hemorrhagic, bacteremia, candidemia, septicemia, anthrax, Hepatitis A, B as well as C all of which that are is viral.
<b>Objects that are sharp</b>	Sharp items are subcategory of irresistible human services squander that contain all articles and materials that are firmly associated with social insurance exercises and are sharp that can cause danger of damage and contamination because of their cut or cut property. Along these lines, sharps are considered as a standout amongst the most risky waste produced in the social insurance and they should be made do with the greatest consideration.	Expendable needles, hypodermic needles, imbueement sets, saws, broken glass and pipettes, surgical tools and different sharp edges, blades, syringes with appended needles, auto-incapacitate syringes.	Ocular, skin, gastro-enteric, respiratory, genital infections, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), fevers that are hemorrhagic, bacteremia, candidemia, septicemia, anthrax, Hepatitis A, B as well as C all of which that are is viral.
<b>Pathological</b>	Neurotic waste could be a subcategory of irresistible waste, yet regularly is frequently arranged independently specifically when uncommon strategies for overseeing, treatment and transfer are utilized.	Obsessive waste including of human tissues, blood, unused blood items, body liquids, body parts, organs, embryos and human fragile living creature and squanders from medical procedure and post-mortem examinations on patients with irresistible maladies	Ocular, skin, gastro-enteric, respiratory, genital infections, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), fevers that are hemorrhagic, bacteremia, candidemia, septicemia, anthrax, Hepatitis A, B as well as C all of which that are is viral.
<b>Pharmaceutics</b>	Pharmaceutical squanders are unused, lapsed and contaminated pharmaceutical merchandise, restrictive medications, never again required immunizations and sera, likewise, discard thing, for example, vials and boxes containing pharmaceutical deposits, gloves, covers and interfacing tubing that because of their synthetic or organic nature, should be arranged mindfully.	Chemicals and drugs that are returned from the wards, outdated, spilled, no longer required or contaminated.	Inebriation, wounds and either by intense or constant presentation including consumes, to skin, eyes, or the mucous layers caused by contact with combustible, destructive or responsive materials
<b>Genotoxic</b>	Genotoxic squander is very unsafe, mutagenic actuating a hereditary transformation, teratogenic that reason absconds in an embryo. What's more, is a malignancy causing like cytotoxic medications utilized in disease treatment and the metabolites.	Obsolete medications, tranquilizes that returned from the wards, dirtied materials from medication acquisition, for example, dressings, vials, syringes, needles, bundling, pee, regurgitation and excrement from patients, which may have conceivably perilous measures of the managed cytostatic drugs or of their metabolites.	Infection, headache or dermatitis, dazedness, and uncommon aggravations which have risky embellishments after through contact with eyes or skin. It constructs genuine security harms, both inside recuperating offices and after exchange.
<b>Radioactive</b>	Materials defiled with radionuclides utilized in medicinal services are in either unlocked or open sources or fixed sources are radioactive squanders. They are created because of systems like in vitro examination of body tissue and liquid, in vivo organ imaging and tumor restriction, and different insightful and remedial practices.	Solids, vaporous and fluid squanders spoiled with superfluous radioactive materials utilized in conclusion and treatment of maladies, for example, lethal goiter, tainted crystal, pee and excreta from tried with unlocked radionuclides or patients treated.	Headache, dizziness, and vomiting, affect genetic material and demolition of tissue.

### 3. Methodology

The picked procedure for this article is the survey of the writing concentrating on ongoing articles (2013 – 2018) in light of the health care waste. This specific procedure is picked so as to have accessible effect of medicinal services waste in the Republic of South Africa. The publications were chosen dependent on the importance to the health care waste and its effect on patients. The examination question identified with this investigation were (1) What are the perilous effect of health care waste on patient and medicinal services providers? (2) What is the dimension of familiarity with health care suppliers on waste administration in South Africa?

Research publications were assessed and abridged to have an unmistakable view and further comprehension of the review of the health care squander management from the point of view of different analysts. A hole examination was led that comprised of issue explored, variable analyzed, approach pursued, discoveries, and setting of study just as region of future investigation of late articles distributed between 2013 – 2018 (Mukwakungu *et al.*, 2018).

The areas investigated while conducting the gap analysis, based on a study conducted by Mukwakungu *et al.* (2018) were respectively:

- **The problem** being investigated by the researcher(s) related to healthcare waste management in South Africa.
- **Variables examined:** identifying the factors that were taken into consideration when the research was conducted?
- **Methodology followed:** what methods did the researcher(s) used to conduct the research
- **Findings:** what have the researchers concluded in the topic in question
- **Context on study:** the focus of the study in this regard the context of the articles was in line with the practices and standards of healthcare management particularly in South Africa and the collection of data based on the topic at hand from various researchers.
- **Area of future study:** what area of future study did the researcher(s) identify a gap that other researchers should research about.

Following the above guidelines, a total of 16 articles were identified and guided this study. The gap analysis results are contained in detail in Table 2 found on Annexure A.

## 4. DISCUSSIONS

### 4.1. Knowledge of health care practitioners

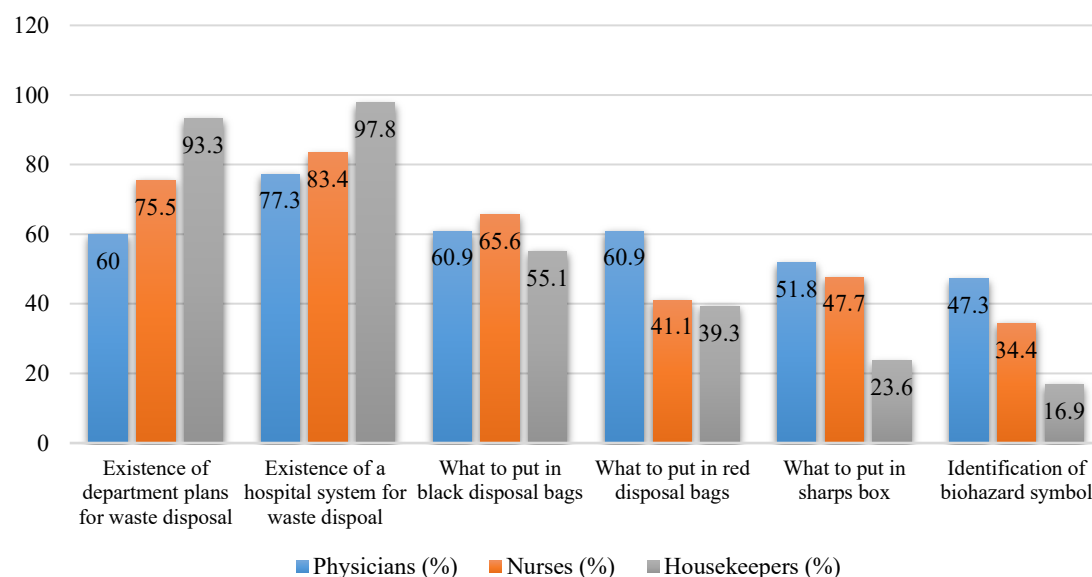


Figure 1. Knowledge of Healthcare Practitioners on Waste Disposal

In a study conducted by Hakim *et al.* (2014) on the knowledge and awareness of waste medical items, of housekeepers, nurses and physicians. The study found that physicians are more knowledgeable and aware of the biohazard symbols, as well as what to put in sharps boxes and what to put in red disposal bags in their work place, second are nurses and housekeepers are the least knowledgeable and aware. A high percentage of nurses are knowledgeable and aware of what to put in black disposal bags, followed by physicians and housekeepers are the least knowledge and aware of what to put in black disposal bags. A high percentage of t housekeepers have the knowledge and are aware of the existence of a hospital system for waste disposal and department plans for waste disposal, followed by nurses and physicians the least knowledge and aware of the existence of a hospital system for waste disposal and department plans for waste disposal. These findings are depicted in Figure 1 above.

## 4.2 Attitude of health care practitioners

Hakim *et al.* (2014) conducted a study on the attitude healthcare practitioners have towards medical waste. The results, as depicted in Figure 2 below, show that a high percentage physicians have a positive attitude when it comes to safe disposal as the utmost important to prevent infection transmission, in cooperating with the hospital waste management team and in wearing PPE to decreases the risk of contracting infection at the hospital, followed by nurses and lastly housekeepers were found to have the least positive attitude when it comes to safe disposal as the utmost important to prevent infection transmission, in cooperating with the hospital waste management team and in wearing PPE to decreases the risk of contracting infection at the hospital. Furthermore, it was found that housekeepers have a high percentage of positive with regards to safe waste disposal should be a priority, Waste disposal is a team work not a hospital responsibility and Efforts in safe waste disposal are a financial burden on the administrative department of the hospital.

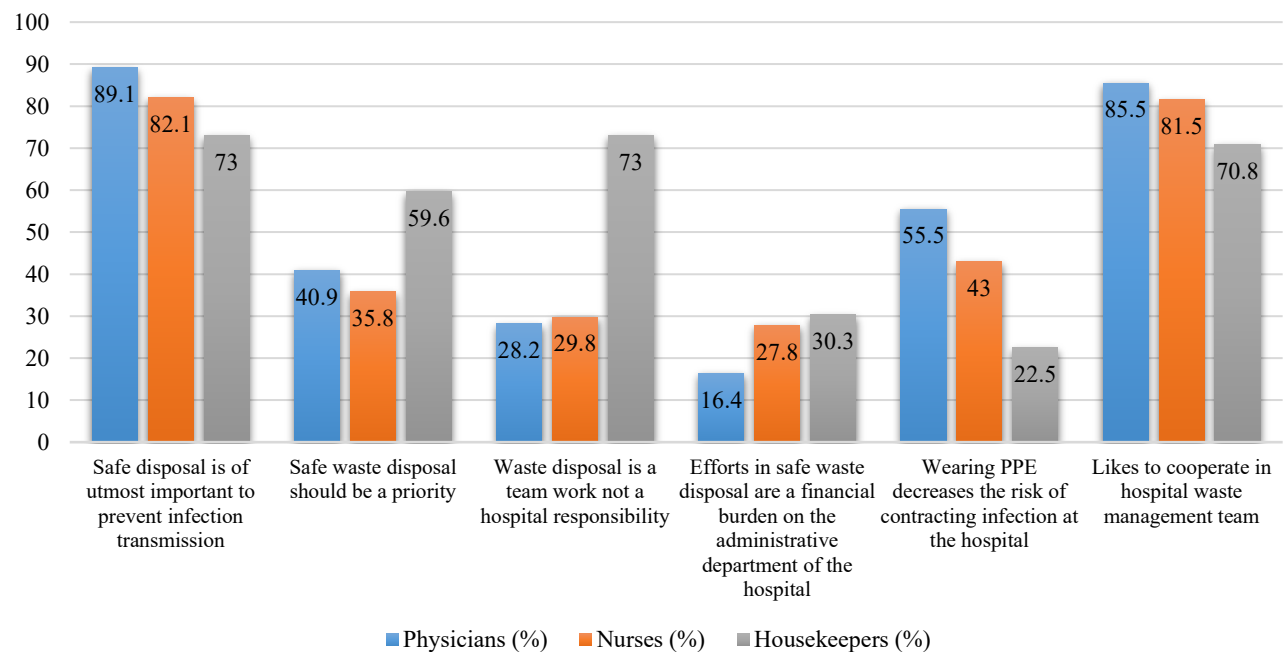


Figure 2. Attitude of Healthcare Givers

## 4.3 Gap Analysis Results

The gap analysis results, as presented in Table 2, shows that authors mention that further research should be conducted and that a greater number of subjects should be included with regards to waste management policy and practices within the health care environment, as well as the need for more research and accurate data to provide an evidence-base for future decision-making is highlighted (Sharma *et al.* 2013). On the one hand, other authors recommend that research

must be undertaken to seal existing gaps in the knowledge about hospital waste management (Hakim, *et al.*, 2013). On the other hand, however, other researchers recommend that the management of hospitals organize training of all the new healthcare workers on HCW management and that there should be periodic refresher courses for existing staff (Azwuie, *et al.* 2015).

From a South African perspective, it is important to indicate that a study conducted over ten years ago provided comprehensive recommendations related to existing hospital waste practices and recommendations on how to handle them. Nemathaga *et al.* (2008) recommended that:

- environmental health education be provided for nurses on hospital waste management supported by strict monitoring to enforce compliance.
- considering the high temperatures the area the hospital where the study was conducted is exposed to, waste collection must occur regularly, and cleaning of the central storage room should be done properly and waste being stored there should be inspected accordingly to avoid leakages.
- The two incinerators used at the hospital be immediately stopped as they are source of environmental and health hazard.
- The hospital should stop burning waste at landfills because it is a dangerous source of health problems and environmental pollution.

The above recommendations require the commitment to hospital waste management by staff and its management team to be implemented without adding financial burden. If the above recommendations dating over ten years back are anything to go by, recent studies also indicate that research exploring the perspectives stakeholders and policy makers in health care waste management in community-based care could help shed more light on the issue of health care waste (Hangulu and Akintola, 2017). Also note that followings are necessary: (1) a similar study using a qualitative method to engage participants through interviews and focused group discussions; (2) a research targeting other population groups not targeted in this study within the hospital; (3) a and studies focusing on the actual cost of managing waste are needed (Ramokate, 2008).

## **5. Recommendations, Conclusion and the Way Forward**

Based on the information provided in this study it is recommended that the Department of Health should work hand in hand with hospitals as well as community clinics to provide adequate and continuous training to healthcare givers on how to handle medical waste health (Hangulu & Akintola, 2017). To improve the health of patients and healthcare givers, the Department of Health should provide sufficient personal protective equipment (PPE) and medical training for healthcare practitioners should include waste management as noted by Hakim *et al.* (2013) and again by Hangulu and Akintola (2017). The relationship between healthcare waste management training programs and the safety of patients and health care givers cannot be over emphasized as Kumar *et al.* (2015) indicated. Healthcare facilities must ensure that health practitioners show all necessary standard procedures in how to handle waste produced when helping patients (Holla *et al.*, 2015).

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## Biographies

**Sambil C. Mukwakungu** is an award-winning academic who has been lecturing Operations Management to first year students, Food Production, and Quality Management at the University of Johannesburg since 2009. His passion for teaching and learning has allowed him to make a difference in at least one student's life every year. He is a young researcher who is still establishing himself in knowledge creation with keen interest in Service Operations Management, Lean Operations, Continuous Improvement, as well as business innovation and innovation in Higher Education. He was awarded Best Track Paper Award in the 2016 IEOM Conference in Rabat, Morocco, and with his team from the IEOM UJ Student Chapter, he is recipient of the 2018 IEOM Outstanding Student Chapter Gold Award for exceptional chapter activities and contributions to the field of industrial engineering and operations management.

**Matimba Davis Mabasa** is a BTech student in Management Services at the University of Johannesburg, has completed short learning programme in Basics in Project Management, Basics in Total Quality Management, Strategic Management and programme in Sales and Marketing with the University of South Africa. Whose future prospects is to further do Post- graduate diploma in Management Services, MBA and Master's in Project Management.

Annexure 1 – Gap Analysis Results

Author(s), Title and Year	Problem Investigated	Variable Examined	Methodology Followed	Context of Study	Area of Future Study
Sanjeev R, Suneesh Kuruvilla, Subramaniam R, Prashant PS, and Meera Gopalakrishnan, <i>Knowledge, attitude, and practices about biomedical waste management among dental healthcare personnel in dental colleges in Kothamangalam: a cross-sectional study</i> , 2014	The study was conducted to assess the knowledge, attitude and practice of biomedical waste management among dental health care personnel in Kothamangalam, Kerala	health care personnel	A cross-sectional questionnaire based survey containing 24 questions to assess the knowledge, attitude and practice on biomedical waste management. The samples were the teaching faculty members and students of 3 dental colleges in Kothamangalam, Kerala. Results were expressed as a number and percentage of respondents for each question and Chisquare test was performed for inferential statistical analysis.	biomedical waste management	This study indicates that there is an urgent need to train the dental personnel regarding the same. Occupational safety is a prime concern.
Alok Sharma, Varsha Sharma, Swati Sharma, and Prabhat Singh, <i>Awareness of Biomedical Waste Management Among Health Care Personnel in Jaipur, India</i> , 2013	The study aimed to determine the awareness regarding biomedical (BM) waste management policy and practices, attitude towards biomedical waste management, and awareness regarding needle-stick injury and its prevalence among different categories of health care providers among the workforce of the Jaipur Dental College	workforce of the Jaipur Dental College,	A cross-sectional study was conducted using a questionnaire with closed-ended questions. It was distributed to 144 dentists, nurses, laboratory technicians and Class IV employees (cleaners and maintenance personnel) at Jaipur Dental College. The questionnaire was used to assess their knowledge of biomedical medical waste disposal. The resulting answers were graded and the percentage of correct and incorrect answers for each question from all the participants was obtained.	Biomedical (BM) waste management policy and practices	The authors recommend that similar studies should be performed, and more subjects should be included. The need for more research and accurate data to provide an evidence-base for future decision-making is highlighted.
Lydia Hangulu and Olagoke Akintola, <i>Health care waste management in community-based care: experiences of community health workers in low resource communities in South Africa</i> , 2017	In South Africa, community health workers (CHWs) working in community-based care (CBC) programmes provide care to patients most of whom are living with HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (TB). This study explored HCWM in CBC in Durban, South Africa from the perspectives CHWs.	health care waste management (HCWM)	We used three ethnographic approaches to collect data: focus group discussions, participant observations and informal discussions. Data was collected from 85 CHWs working in 29 communities in the Durban metropolis, South Africa.	community health workers (CHWs)	Research exploring the perspectives stakeholders and policy makers in HCWM in CBC could help shed more light on this issue



<b>Author(s), Title and Year</b>	<b>Problem Investigated</b>	<b>Variable Examined</b>	<b>Methodology Followed</b>	<b>Context of Study</b>	<b>Area of Future Study</b>
Maryam Khadem Ghasemi, and Rosnah Bt. Mohd. Yusuff, <i>Advantages and Disadvantages of Healthcare Waste Treatment and Disposal Alternatives: Malaysian Scenario</i> , 2015	This article summarizes a literature review into healthcare waste and presents basic information on characteristics of them generated in healthcare centers.	healthcare waste management practices	Comprehensive literature review	healthcare waste management	Other potential treatment technologies must be examined as alternatives to incineration in order to better manage medical waste in Malaysia
S.A. Hakim, A. Mohsen and I. Bakr, <i>Knowledge, attitudes and practices of health-care personnel towards waste disposal management at Ain Shams University Hospitals, Cairo</i> , 2013	Assessment of knowledge, attitudes and practices of health-care providers towards waste management at Ain Shams University Hospitals, Cairo, Egypt.	health-care providers	In this cross-sectional study 110 physicians, 151 nurses and 89 housekeepers were interviewed using a pre-designed questionnaire	knowledge, attitudes and practices of health-care providers	Research must be undertaken to seal existing gaps in the knowledge about hospital waste management
Azuike, E.C., Adinma, E.D., Nwabueze, S.A., Azuike, E.D., Mbanuzuru, V.A., Epundu, U.U., Enwonwu, K.G., Chikezie, N.I., Ajator, C.C., Onebunne, E.M. and Obi, D.C., <i>Healthcare waste management: what do the health workers in a Nigerian tertiary hospital know and practice</i> , 2015	This study was carried out to determine the knowledge and practice of healthcare waste management by the healthcare workers in Nnamdi Azikiwe University Teaching Hospital Nnewi, Nigeria.	Healthcare waste	This was a cross-sectional descriptive study. There hundred and thirty one healthcare workers who have been in the employment of Nnamdi Azikiwe University Teaching Hospital were recruited into the study by proportionate sampling technique. Data was collected using a semi structured self-administered questionnaire.	healthcare workers	No further studies mentioned.
Felicia Nemathaga, Sally Maringa and Luke Chimuka, <i>Hospital solid waste management practices in Limpopo Province, South Africa: A case study of two hospitals</i> , 2007	The shortcomings in the management practices of hospital solid waste in Limpopo Province of South Africa were studied by looking at two hospitals as case studies.	Health care management practices	Apart from field surveys, the generated hospital waste was weighed to compute the generation rates and was followed through various management practices to the final disposal	hospital solid waste	
Dr. Monika Bhardwaj and Dr. Rajiv Joshi, <i>Awareness on Biomedical Waste Management (BMW) Among Undergraduate Medical Students of Punjab</i> , 2016	The assessment of Biomedical waste (BMW) collection and its proper disposal.	Students of a medical college in Punjab	An observational descriptive study was done on 110 students of second professional year at a medical college in Punjab by administering a pre-designed questionnaire.	Biomedical waste, awareness,	Emphasis should be given to good quality training to the MBBS students at regular time interval.

<b>Author(s), Title and Year</b>	<b>Problem Investigated</b>	<b>Variable Examined</b>	<b>Methodology Followed</b>	<b>Context of Study</b>	<b>Area of Future Study</b>
Ramesh Holla, Bhagawan B. Darshan, Nidhika Sorake, Bhaskaran Unnikrishnan, Rekha Thapar, Prasanna Mithra, Nithin Kumar, Vaman Kulkarni and Avinash Kumar, <i>Knowledge and practices regarding biomedical waste management among healthcare professionals in tertiary care hospitals of Mangalore, India</i> , 2015	This study was conducted to determine the knowledge of health care professionals about the proper disposal of biomedical waste and practice in following preventive measures while handling bio medical waste.	knowledge of health care professionals	This cross sectional study was conducted at three tertiary care teaching hospitals attached to Kasturba Medical College (KMC), Mangalore. Health care professionals comprising of doctors, nurses, lab technicians and class IV employees were enrolled in the study based on convenient sampling technique after obtaining their informed written consent. The data was collected using a pre-tested, semi structured questionnaire. SPSS Version 16.0 was used for entering the data and analysis.	biomedical waste management	
amesh Kumar, Ratana Somrongthong and Babar Tasneem Shaikh, <i>Effectiveness of intensive healthcare waste management training model among health professionals at teaching hospitals of Pakistan: a quasi-experimental study</i> , 2015	Assessment of effectiveness of Intensive healthcare waste management (IHWM) training model at two tertiary care hospitals of Rawalpindi city, Pakistan.	Infectious waste management	This study was quasi-experimental pre and post design with control and intervention groups. Out of 275 health care workers enrolled for the study, 138 workers were assigned for intervention group for 3 months trainings, hands-on practicum and reminders on infectious waste management; whereas 137 workers were assigned to the control hospital where routine activities on infectious health care waste management were performed. Pre and post intervention assessment was done for knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP); and was statistically analyzed.	health care workers	
Rajesh K Chudasama, Matib Rangoonwala, Ankit Sheth, SKC Misra, A M Kadri and Umed V Patel, <i>Biomedical Waste Management: A study of knowledge, attitude and practice among health care personnel at tertiary care hospital in Rajkot</i> , 2013	Bio medical waste (BMW) collection and proper disposal has become a significant concern for both the medical and general community. Effective management of biomedical waste is not only a legal necessity but also a social responsibility.	the knowledge, attitude and practice among health care personnels working in tertiary care centre	The study was conducted from January 2013 to June 2013. It was a descriptive observational hospital based cross sectional study. Study participants included the resident doctors intern doctors, nursing staff, laboratory technicians, ward boys and sweepers working in the institute who are dealing with BMW. The study was conducted by using pretested, semi-structured proforma.	management of biomedical waste	

<b>Author(s), Title and Year</b>	<b>Problem Investigated</b>	<b>Variable Examined</b>	<b>Methodology Followed</b>	<b>Context of Study</b>	<b>Area of Future Study</b>
Oguamanam Okezie Enwere and Kevin Chiekulie Diwe, <i>Knowledge, perception and practice of injection safety and healthcare waste management among teaching hospital staff in south east Nigeria: an intervention study</i> , 2014	This study determined the baseline and post-intervention knowledge and practice of modern injection safety standards among health care workers who are exposed to the risk of blood-borne diseases such as HIV, Hepatitis B and C in their daily encounter with infected patients and materials through unsafe injections.		The study population was the healthcare workers in a teaching hospital in southeastern Nigeria. Data was collected using a self-administered 37-item structured questionnaire assessing their knowledge and practice on injection safety. Collected data was analyzed using SPSS.	Health care workers	
Tuduetso Ramokate, <i>Knowledge and Practices of Doctors and Nurses About Management of Health Care Waste at Johannesburg Hospital in the Gauteng Province, South Africa</i> , 2008	The main aim of this study was to evaluate the current knowledge and practices of doctors and nurses regarding the management of health care waste.		This was a descriptive cross-sectional study. A self-administered questionnaire was used to collect the data. A total sample of 128 doctors and nurses was drawn from the Johannesburg Hospital, an academic hospital in the Gauteng Province		The followings are necessary: (1) a similar study using a qualitative method to engage participants through interviews and focused group discussions; (2) a research targeting other population groups not targeted in this study within the hospital; (3) Actual cost of managing waste.
Vikas Thakur and A Ramesh, <i>Healthcare waste management research: A structured analysis and review (2005–2014)</i> , 2015	The importance of healthcare waste management in preserving the environment and protecting the public cannot be denied.	This article analyses this scattered knowledge in a systematic manner, considering the period between January 2005 and July 2014.	The authors conducted a systematic review of 176 articles on healthcare waste management taken from the following eight esteemed journals: International Journal of Environmental Health Research, International Journal of Healthcare Quality Assurance, Journal of Environmental Management, Journal of Hazardous Material, Journal of Material Cycles and Waste Management, Resources, Conservations and Recycling, Waste Management, and Waste Management & Research. The authors have applied both quantitative and qualitative approaches for analysis.	healthcare waste management	Overall, our study is both qualitative as well as quantitative, which provides an aggregate overview of the research agenda development from January 2005 to July 2014 in the area of HCWM, and thus identify the future research avenues.

<b>Author(s), Title and Year</b>	<b>Problem Investigated</b>	<b>Variable Examined</b>	<b>Methodology Followed</b>	<b>Context of Study</b>	<b>Area of Future Study</b>
Ahmed Mohammed Elnour, Mayada Mohamed Reda Moussa, Mohamed Darwish El-Borgy, Nur Eldin Eltahir Fadelella, Aleya Hanafy Mahmoud, <i>Impacts of health education on knowledge and practice of hospital staff with regard to Healthcare waste management at White Nile State main hospitals, Sudan</i> , 2015	The study aims at assessing nursing and sanitation staff knowledge and practice regarding Healthcare Waste (HCW) management before and after the implementation of an educational intervention program at the main hospitals of the White Nile State in Sudan.	Assessing nursing and sanitation staff knowledge and practice regarding Healthcare Waste (HCW) management	Quasi-experimental study design was applied to assess the impact of an intervention program on knowledge and practice regarding HCW management. The same questionnaire used in the pre-test was used immediately after the end of the intervention program and then again three months later for a second post-test.	Healthcare Waste (HCW) management	